

cal



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 20, 1925

AIMS TO END CLASS LINES
WILL PEOPLE FAVOR SENATE CAG?
INTERESTS EVADE INCOME TAX
"NOT NECESSARILY ALWAYS WISE"
UNITY AND PROGRESS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fohl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Basket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137 Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders 'Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Promotional League, Room 301, Anglo Building; phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 23—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925

No. 7

:-:

Aims to End Class Lines

:-:

By Matthew Woll. (From a paper read before meeting of School Superintendents at Cincinnati, Ohio.)

May I submit to you briefly an outline of the education agencies of the American Federation of Labor? To a committee on education is delegated the responsibility for carrying into effect the Federation's program dealing with education in the public schools. Our committee is seeking to get central labor unions to authorize local co-operating committees on education to be the agencies through which labor shall participate in the determination of educational policies and undertakings. We urge that local school boards shall consist of representatives of all groups directly concerned by public school education. Labor should be one of these groups. Our purpose is not contention or a desire to dominate, but the very proper motive to give representation to the views and desires of a major group in the community.

Few will dispute the statement that traditional culture is regarded as something apart from the experience of the majority of workers. There are barriers both of experience and training barring their entrance. We wage earners want our schools to help us find the way to make of all callings and all work cultural experiences so that all of our citizens may share in the richness of life that grows out of understanding and purposeful control over the elements that constitute the daily work. We want our public schools to contribute to the development of an attitude of mind that is active and critical while at the same time appreciative of the significant and the fundamental. We ask your assistance to the end that our schools shall develop in students an active instead of a passive attitude. We know that is no easy proposition. It is the same problem expressed in educational terms as we must cope with in the industrial world when we try to change from quantity to quality standards.

Our Federation Committee on Education would like to find out from you gentlemen responsible for public school development just why 50 per cent of America's children leave school in the sixth year; surely there is something vitally wrong with an agency that falls so far short of accomplishing its function. When we find the cause of this waste in the educational world, we offer our co-operation for constructive changes. We are seriously in earnest for we feel that it is the children of the poor who are being denied that birthright of citizens of a democracy—opportunity for an education that will enable them to stand on an equal footing with children of citizens more fortunately situated. We want to obliterate class divisions in education.

Again let me emphasize our position—we have no intention of trying to dominate or dictate, but we do contend that our experiences have earned for us the right to speak with authority as to what concerns our lives and the lives of our children. Through our workers' education movement we are seeking information that will enable us to make best use of wisdom gained through experience. We intend to make our movement—which is a movement for human betterment—increasingly intelligent and purposeful, and the two agencies upon which we rely are organization and educational.

All of mental life is based on reciprocal interplay. Associated activity has practically replaced individual action. Association is a law of social life and the organized becomes increasingly effective. When management in industry accords to labor organizations or trade unions responsibility for performing their proper functions, then the workers through their trade unions are in a position where they can constructively contribute to carrying out one of our ideals—to develop in workshops and factories a truly educational procedure so that our workmanship shall daily conform to higher standards of excellence.

The editor of the Hibbert Journal, Prof. J. P. Jacks, wrote in his "Philosophy of Labor":

"It is only as a laborer that man is either capable of education or worthy of it. The men of science, the artists, the poets, the philosophers, the heroes, the saints, the captains of industry, and the captains of salvation—what are they, in the last analysis, but highly educated laborers, found most frequently in communities where culture and labor are working in alliance, least frequently where they have drifted apart, as alas! they are drifting in these days?"

This, our task of bringing them together, is a purpose worthy to stir your highest endeavor. We need your assistance and invite your co-operation.

HOW MANY LAWYERS?

The question of how many lawyers are there in the United States was answered recently by the Docket, a journal that circulates among members of the bar. The figures are based on the Federal census of 1920, which counted only the "persons reported as gainfully occupied as lawyers and judges." Presumably there are some not "gainfully occupied," but they must be negligible in number.

Of the total, 122,519, New York State has 18,473—more than twice the number in any other state. Illinois ranks second with 8843. A mystery lurks in Pennsylvania's 6784, or 2000 less than Illinois has. Pennsylvania has a larger population than Illinois and it has two big cities, Philadelphia being not much smaller than Chicago.

The distribution of lawyers throughout the nation is as incomprehensible as Pennsylvania's comparatively small use of them. If the states of the Union were to be ranked on the basis of their population per lawyer, it would be found that the lower south has the fewest lawyers, while the Pacific Coast has the most.

California has a lawyer for every 507 persons; Oregon has a lawyer for every 550, and Washington a lawyer for every 606. The Rocky mountain states are also a great lawyer country, Nevada having one for every 337 people. Possibly easy divorce explains Nevada, but even so, it is in striking contrast with Pennsylvania's ratio of a lawyer for every 1285 people.

The American paradise for lawyers is the District of Columbia. There's a lawyer to every 181 persons in our national capital—a fact explained presumably by the large number employed by the government and the exceptional number of government claims lawyers, pension lawyers and international lawyers who get business from the foreign legations.

WILL PEOPLE FAVOR SENATE GAG?

The theatrical plea of the new vice-president for a revision of the Senate rules, in the alleged interest of "efficiency," was not an impulsive outburst.

Since the foundation of the government free discussion has been the Senate's policy. There is no question but this has been used unwisely, but the number of these instances are insignificant, as compared with the numerous defeats of anti-social proposals that have been urged by reaction.

There are evils resulting from free speech and free press, but these, too, are insignificant as compared with evils that the majority would inflict through censorship.

Senators may now end debate whenever there is a substantial demand. Under a Senate rule, 16 senators may sign a petition that a vote be taken to close debate on any pending measure.

If that vote indicates that two-thirds of the senators favor this procedure, a total of but one hour is then allowed each senator to discuss the pending measure and all amendments thereto. No dilatory motion or tactics shall be in order.

Even this rule is unsatisfactory to those who would avoid publicity.

The Dawes attack on the Senate rules fits into reaction's general policy of bringing the law-making branch into popular contempt and centralizing all power in the executive.

The public is being educated to the theory that the law-making branch must be subordinate to the executive; that the latter shall be "the man on horseback," and that Congress, through majority rule, must gag every protest and jam through any measure he proposes.

Any law maker who refuses to accept this process shall be denied patronage and shall be driven from public life. With unusual frankness, the Wall Street Journal, in its June 10, 1924, issue, boasted of the new policy when it said:

"There is business in politics now. * * * It (business) proposes that the president shall govern the United States and it is taking steps to make its will effective."

That this policy is non-partisan is indicated by John W. Davis, in his acceptance speech at Clarksburg, W. Va., last summer:

"An executive who can not or will not lead, a Congress that can not and will not follow—how can good government exist under such conditions?"

An executive might be molded to suit the wishes of reaction, but a fearless, non-partisan minority in the law-making branch can block special privilege.

To gag this minority it is necessary to revise the Senate rules and create the popular impression that the people's direct representatives are incompetents and should be treated as excess baggage that hampers the executive.

PRISON-MADE PRODUCTS

Opposition to convict labor products in competition with free labor products was recorded by the manufacturers' committee of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. These business men recommend that the employment of convicts be confined to the manufacture of goods for state use.

INTERESTS EVADE INCOME TAX.

An economy program and law enforcement could be applied to the United States Treasury with benefit to taxpayers, according to evidence presented to the Couzens special investigating committee of the Senate.

It is shown that the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company was permitted to satisfy an assessment of \$9,913,841 for \$2,600,000.

It was also alleged that William Boyce Thompson of New York, a former chairman of the finance committee of the Republican National Committee, failed to make returns on a profit of \$600,000 on the sale of mineral lands.

The attorneys for the Senate committee stated that the ship company's income had been understated and the payment of taxes evaded by failure to report profits on sale of ships; reserves set up out of income; the failure to capitalize permanent improvements, instead of which they charged as expenses; excessive depreciation charges and the failure to report on income profit resulting from liquidation dividends paid by the Mexican Navigation Company.

Senator Couzens, chairman of the committee, said this was the most astounding case he could possibly conceive of.

It was also shown that the government lost at least \$50,000,000 through erroneous deduction allowances to big copper interests. The Anaconda Copper Company was the largest beneficiary of this process. The committee's experts showed that copper and silver mine managements overvalued their properties and treasury officials used this as a tax basis. Subordinate officials favored a revaluation of silver mines, but this was stopped by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in an order issued by him on April 11, last year.

Oil companies used the same methods to reduce their income tax payments. These corporations "set up a valuation for depletion purposes which is absurd in the extreme," according to consulting engineers for the Senate committee.

The steel trust and other corporations were likewise favored, according to evidence submitted to the committee.

ELECTROTYPERS RAISE WAGES.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Electrotypers have raised wages \$2 a week and established an apprentice rate of \$25 for the second year, \$28 for the third year, \$32 for the fourth year and \$35 for the fifth year.

Teach love of label principles and reap your own reward.

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.

Something
to
crow
about

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
UNION MADE

"NOT NECESSARILY ALWAYS WISE."

In upholding the right of the President to pardon persons convicted of criminal contempt, the United States Supreme Court shattered two popular illusions.

In terms that the most excitable defender of the judiciary can understand, the court let it be known that it does not look upon judges as supermen.

"The administration of justice by the courts is not necessarily always wise," said Chief Justice Taft, who delivered the opinion.

The court acknowledged that because judges are human the personal element is liable to sway their judgments. This position is in contrast to the silliness and hysteria of those who consider any criticism of courts and judges an assault upon our institutions.

The chief justice shattered another illusion when he declared that the three branches of our government are not independent and are not separate. He said the federal constitution makes no such claim, and that the normal operation of government makes it impossible to attain complete independence and separation.

The decision was made in the case of Philip Grossman, Chicago, who disobeyed a court order by continuing to violate the national prohibition act. He was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to one year in jail for contempt by the federal district court. The jail portion of the sentence was set aside by President Coolidge on condition that the fine be paid. This was done and Grossman was discharged.

The Chicago court refused to recognize the president's pardon on the ground that the judiciary must have the power to enforce its orders. Grossman was rearrested and the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings.

The supreme court ordered Grossman released on the ground that the president has exercised his pardoning power in criminal contempt cases for 75 years.

"The administration of justice by the courts is not necessarily always wise or certainly considerate of circumstances which may properly mitigate guilt," Chief Justice Taft said. "To afford a remedy, it has always been thought essential in popular governments, as well as in monarchies, to vest in some other authority than the court's power to ameliorate or avoid particular criminal judgments. It is a check entrusted to the executive for special cases. To exercise it to the extent of destroying the deterrent effect of judicial punishment would be to pervert it; but whoever is to make it useful must have full discretion to exercise it. Our constitution confers this discretion on the highest officer in the nation in confidence that he will not abuse it."

The supreme court herein acknowledges that it is well for some one to sit in judgment over certain of its decisions.

But angry protests are heard when any portion of our citizens suggest that the same principle be applied to other decisions, as our courts, in the words of Chief Justice Taft, "are not necessarily always wise."

Invented by the Cigarmakers' Union in San Francisco in 1874, the union label has grown and spread until today it is a significant economic factor in America, England and Australia. Its development is proof of its worth. With proper support of workers and their friends, the label would remove injustice from the economic struggle.

HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES

\$35.00

2554-56
MISSION STREET

Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"

JOHNSON'S

\$35.00

Next to
New Mission Theatre

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY

SCHLUETER'S

FOR SERVICE

Electric Washing Machines—All Makes
2762 Mission Street San Francisco
Phones Mission 390 and 391

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

On the
EASIEST TERMS

EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME
FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES

Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY
Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

DRESS UP FOR SPRING

with a
"CALIFORNIAN"
the distinctive new hat for men of the West.
Offered in steel gray, pearl gray, poudre blue, tan,
mint, nut brown, and fawn brown, at the

"Lundstrom"

HAT STORES

1080 Market St. 720 Market St.
2640 Mission St. 3242 Mission St.
26 Third St. 605 Kearny St.
Los Angeles Store, 226 W. Fifth St.
Agents for Stetson
Union made since 1884

JURISDICTIONAL AWARDS BOARD.

(By International Labor News Service.)

In New York City five years of trial have shown the worth to labor, to contractors and to the public of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, it is found by a special investigating committee of the American Engineering Council.

As a result of the findings of the committee, just made public, the Engineering Council will continue its affiliation with the board, to which it has reappointed as its representative Rudolph P. Miller of New York City, former superintendent of buildings in Manhattan.

Report Praises Board's Work.

The committee, of which W. E. Bryan, representing the Associated Engineering Societies of St. Louis, is chairman, asserts that the board, which settles disputes among unions in the building trade, has during the five years of its existence "performed a valuable service, the benefits of which have accrued not only to labor, the contractor and the building owners, but to the public as well."

The work of the board, according to the committee, has been of definite advantage to that large branch of the engineering profession engaged in the design and construction of building projects. The board's decisions, it is said, have helped materially to stabilize building conditions, and have encouraged the investment of new capital in the industry.

The point had been raised among the engineers, the report says, that the board makes decisions which seemingly dictate the conditions under which men may or may not work.

Board Has No Coercive Power.

"The committee feels," the report continues, "that the broad basic question of labor unionism is not involved. The situation is one which involves a condition and not a theory. Any attempt to restrict the rights of men to work comes from the union as an act precedent to the disputes which are appealed to the board."

"The board is a judicial body and has no power to coerce individuals concerned in its decisions. As a matter of fact, the labor organizations have voluntarily made themselves amenable to the decisions of the board and have, practically without exception, complied with its findings."

"The committee believes that engineers and architects are fitted both by training and by the nature of their service in industry to exercise the judicial function in such matters. They occupy an impartial position, concerned with correct technical procedure and effective execution."

Unions Accept Decisions of Board.

"The fact that the labor unions have almost universally accepted the decisions of the board indicates their faith in the engineering profession. The committee believes that the American Engineering Council cannot afford to overlook this evidence of good faith. It indicates a capacity to render public service which is too important to be disregarded."

Evidence gathered by the committee indicated that the board had effectively reduced the loss due to jurisdictional strikes to a comparatively negligible figure.

"It is evident," the committee declares, "that organized labor in the building industry is behind the board. With the exception of the carpenters, the labor unions have practically in every case complied with the decisions of the board."

Only One Union Flouts Decisions.

Of the 17 unions affiliated with the Building Department of the American Federation of Labor, only one, the Carpenters' Union, has declined to be bound by decisions of the board. The Carpenters' Union, as a consequence, has been expelled from the Building Department.

The board, it is pointed out, has adhered to the stipulation of the contractors that it shall not be

used to further trade unionism in open shop territory nor to restrict the use of building materials manufactured by non-union labor.

The board has no initiative in jurisdictional matters, but only acts at the request of labor unions having jurisdictional disputes to settle. The board does not function except in cases where union labor is employed and cannot consider disputes involving non-union labor.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

President William Green of American Federation of Labor elected chairman of Pan-American Federation of Labor to succeed the late Samuel Gompers.

Premier Herriot charges Communists plot revolt in North African French colonies.

Railroads carrying heaviest freight traffic in their history, reports say.

President Coolidge urges end of Federal inheritance tax on estates.

Ten nations sign opium agreement, mere shell of plan offered by United States.

Human skeletons believed to be 50,000 years old found in cave in the Crimea.

Bank to be run by Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Philadelphia gets charter.

Senate calls on Secretary Hughes for explanation of ban on Count Michel Karolyi of Hungary.

Two workers killed when steam pipe explodes in railroad shops at Winnipeg.

Germany arming secretly for revenge on France, inter-allied military control commission charges.

David Kirkwood, Labor member of Parliament, threatened with kidnapping unless he ceases criticism of Prince of Wales.

Strike of 25,000 New York City workers in white goods industry ends when employers grant wage increase and 44-hour week.

Hoover figures said to show sugar interests used tariff to reduce wages and limit output while profits increased.

Publishers denounce "clean book bill" at crowded New York State Legislative hearing at Albany.

Hjakmer Branting, founder of Social-Democratic party in Sweden and Swedish premier three times, dies.

At suggestion of general manager of the General Petroleum Company, all of its truck drivers join Brotherhood of Teamsters, their initiation fees being advanced by company.

Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois dies unexpectedly in Washington hotel.

Radical element of British miners moves for big alliance of miners, railroad workers and transport workers.

Engineer held in New Jersey train crash in which three railroad men were killed blames faulty brakes for accident.

Federal prohibition agents begin another campaign to dry up Washington.

Labor policy of United States Steel Corporation determines wage scales in steel industry and retards development of "employees' representation movement," Russell Sage Foundation report says.

M. Stalin, Bolshevik chieftain, says crisis in Russia necessitates closer co-operation with capital to avert a catastrophe.

Coffee That Is? MISSION DAIRY LUNCH

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

W. D. Fennimore

J. W. Davis

A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Always
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street.....San Francisco
1221 Broadway.....Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

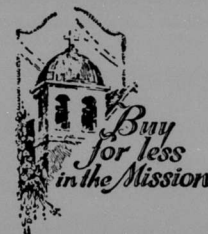
Where Your \$ Buys More



2415 MISSION—Near 20th

Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE



SAVE MONEY

by making all
your purchases in
stores located on

MISSION STREET**16th to 26th and Army****MISSION ST. MERCHANTS ASSN.****HOME OF
GENEROUS CREDIT**

Custom Made Suits

On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 Mission Street

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.
Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925

The People's Rights Publishers of Cincinnati, Ohio, has just given to the public a booklet on "The Constitutional Rights of the People of America," which is a short review of the history of the American Constitution, and an attack, from a constitutional standpoint, on the Eighteenth Amendment. The author's name is not given, but the title page announces that it was written by "a plain American citizen." It is a paper-back publication, very attractively printed. The author discusses Americanism, and the American conception of government, the making of the Constitution, its characteristics, the Bill of Rights, the prohibition and other amendments, the Supreme Court and its stand on prohibition, and it closes with a challenge on the part of American citizens against the Eighteenth Amendment.

It is getting to be the fashion for big corporations to boast that they are democratic because of the number of their stockholders. Railroads and public utilities advertise the number of stockholders the way booming cities advertise the number of their inhabitants. The impression they try to give is that they are democratically controlled, that consumers do not need the protection of public ownership or the workers of unions because consumers and workers can be owners. In plain English this is bunk. It was not a radical but a prosperous merchant in a thriving western city who told us the other day that the telephone company had been promoting an "every-telephone-subscriber-a-stockholder" campaign in his town. "Pure propaganda," said he. "Suppose I own a few shares of telephone stock, what do I know about the business? How can I control it?" What he said is emphatically true of the campaign to sell stock in corporations to the employees of those corporations. The employees cannot wrest control from the dominant groups. Besides, as was shown at a recent meeting of the American Academy of Political Science, it is bad business, in most cases, for employees to put all their investments into the stock of the corporation which employs them. When times are bad for that particular company not only do they risk unemployment or wage cuts, but also the reduction of dividends. It is a rare thing nowadays to find an employer who does not protect himself by putting some of his investments in a business other than his own. When he preaches to his employees the virtues of investing solely in the company (and often offers them an inferior type of investment in that company) he is preaching what he would not practice himself.

UNITY AND PROGRESS

The American labor movement is necessarily made up of a great number of different nationalities, and as a direct consequence, of a wide variety of conflicting opinions as to the policies that should be pursued in order to achieve the most desirable results. There are also, as a result of our cosmopolitan population, widely separated ideas as to just what results are really desirable, aside from a few fundamental principles that underlie the entire movement and upon which there is almost unanimous agreement. These are the gaining of higher wages, the shortening of working hours and improvement in the conditions under which work is performed. There is, perhaps, no other section of the world where exactly similar conditions confront the organized labor movement, nor is there any other country wherein anything even remotely approaching this state of affairs is to be found. Very naturally, under such circumstances, the problems that confront us are peculiarly our own and must be met in our own way and be based upon our experiences here and not those gained in some other quarter of the globe.

It should be obvious to the dullest comprehension that no very substantial progress can be made by the movement if one element is struggling to go south, another pulling toward the north, a third headed westward and the fourth determined in its efforts to reach the east. Stagnation and final defeat of the movement must necessarily be the outcome of a four-cornered tug of war of that character. If the best results of organization are to be gained there must be united action and a concerted pull in one direction by all the elements that go to make up the labor movement upon those principles upon which there is the greatest degree of agreement, such as the three things heretofore enumerated, and other things be, at least temporarily, set aside.

It was to bring about such a sane condition among the organized workers of this country that the American Federation of Labor was brought into existence as a purely voluntary association of the workers in a central organization wherein no force is used to compel obedience to its decisions. It was believed, and time has to a great extent substantiated that judgment, that only those organizations willing to unite their efforts with the others for the common good of all would come into the Federation, and that, therefore, more rapid progress would be achieved for the toiling millions of America than otherwise could be hoped for by any one of them going along in single-handed fashion.

The spirit of voluntary co-operation displayed by the great majority of the unions in the American Federation of Labor has been a remarkable demonstration of the wisdom of those who conceived the idea of such an organization. While at times the course mapped out by the Federation has not been altogether what some of them wanted, still in the interest of unity and progress for the greatest number they have set aside their own opinion and desires and actively supported a pull in one direction. To that spirit may be attributed, more than to anything else, the great forward strides that have been made during the past twenty-five years by the American wage workers.

If each organization is to insist upon the carrying out of its own ideas and ideals no progress can possibly be made, while on the other hand, if a disposition to be good losers is indicated after a decision has been reached, and all will act in harmony for the accomplishment of the immediate purpose in view, there is practically no limitation as to the distance the labor movement can go, or as to the speed with which its goal can be reached. Every member of a union should bear these thoughts in mind and govern himself accordingly in the interest of better things for all. "United we stand. Divided we fall." The American Federation of Labor is the recognized head of our united government. Pull with it and not against it.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"It is my belief, supported by the statements made by the leading farmers and heads of farm organizations that I have talked to, that there is no need for any government regulations of co-operative marketing associations other than those already worked out, and that the problems of the farmers should be worked out by themselves with a government agency of some kind encouraging, promoting, and assisting as I have previously suggested."—Representative Canfield of Indiana, in speaking on co-operative marketing bill.

Our office boy says: "I see by the papers that that promising young recruit, Charlie Dawes, has won the leather medal without competition for the world's championship boner. The million dollar kid was supposed to pep up the whole Republican team. He started out by giving the old boys a great line of chin music about getting together and playing the game. Then the first time anybody smacks the ball out to Charlie, Charlie ain't there. I wonder if maybe Silent Cal didn't learn how to talk when he heard what this efficiency expert did to him."

The labor party scheme of the League for Progressive Political Action, headed by Johnson of the International Machinists' Union, is now as dead as a mackerel. Eugene V. Debs announces that the Socialist party can have nothing to do with such a conglomeration as Johnson gathered about him. The American Federation of Labor was the first to repudiate the plan, then the railroad brotherhoods stepped back from such an alliance, and now the coup de grace is given the dream by Debs, who says "the rank and file of the American labor movement must force the formation of a labor party." If the rank and file must be depended upon to bring into being a labor party Debs may rest assured that it is a long way in the distance, because American labor does not desire any such party. The American wage worker is not a dreamer who can be stampeded into such action by noise and nonsense. He is a practical man, governed by reason, who is cautious enough to keep on fairly safe ground in every move he makes. He not only knows what he wants, but understands pretty well how to get it.

The United States Senate has a second time definitely refused to confirm the appointment of Charles B. Warren as Attorney-General and there is now great wailing on the part of the partisan press to the effect that the President should have in his cabinet whoever he desires. Evidently the founders of this republic did not feel that way about it, else they would not have required the submission of nominations to the Senate for approval or disapproval. The same publications, however, that are now bewailing the action of the Senate were shouting with glee when that body refused to ratify the treaty submitted to it by President Wilson. Ratification of that document required a two-thirds vote, while ratification of the appointment of Warren only required a majority of those present. It makes a great difference in these matters as to whose ox is gored so far as the press is concerned. We believe the authority granted to the Senate in such matters is right and proper, but we believe, also, that because responsibility for the conduct of cabinet members rests upon the president he should be given wide latitude in selecting his assistants and that the power of the Senate should only be used in extreme cases. The Warren affair seems to have been a most unusual one, and it may be that the facts warranted the action taken. We have not seen the detailed charges against him.

WIT AT RANDOM

She—It's only six o'clock and I told you to come after supper.

He—That's what I came after.—Barnacle.

Dibble—What was the greatest war song ever written?

Dabble—Here comes the bride!—Illinois Wesleyan Argus.

Customer—You've made two mistakes in this bill, one in your favor and one in mine.

Grocer—In your favor? Where?—Boston Transcript.

Fair Motorist—Really, I didn't hit you intentionally.

Irate Victim—What have you got that bumper on your car for if you aren't aiming to hit someone?—Williams Purple Cow.

Doctor—Have you taken every precaution to prevent the spread of contagion in your family?

Rastus—Absolutely, doctah. We've done bought a sanitary cup, an' we all drink from it.—The Baptist.

The Entertainer—If any lady or gentleman in the audience will call out the name of some female character in Shakespeare, I will endeavor to portray that character.

A Voice—Florence Nightingale!

The Entertainer—I said Shakespeare, Sir, Not Dickens!—The Humorist (London).

A benevolent old gentleman who frequented a certain circus was struck by the strange fact that a certain boy was there every time. And every time he was sound asleep. This excited his curiosity. It was strange indeed for a boy to sleep at such a place. "My little man," he asked, "how is it that you fall asleep here?"

"I can't help it," was the reply. "It's a terrible bore to see them do the same thing every night."

"Then why do you come?"

"Oh, I can't help it—I must come. I've got a season ticket."

Unique replies were received in recent mid-year examinations at Betty Zane Junior High School of Martins Ferry, Ohio, according to The Zaneagraph, a school paper. They follow:

The Star Spangled Banner was written by Wm. Scott Key. He was capture and was on a ship at about Don when he said O, Say Can You see, etc., on the back of a letterhead.

The North agreed that the South should have Missouri as a slave.

The President has a cabinet in order to keep his china in it.

Ohio was omitted into the Union in 1925.

The Story of the Erie Canal. Some men started to build the canal and the mosquitoes broke out and about all the men died.

Francis Scott Key went down in his bunk and walked the floor all night.

A senator has to be 14 years old.

If you have any vacancies go at once to a dentist.

"I understand Crimson Gulch has passed an ordinance forbidding any citizen to buy bootleg liquor from Snake Ridge."

"Yep," answered Cactus Joe. "The Gulch is their only market. If them Snake Ridgers have to drink their own stuff there won't be any of 'em left in six weeks. We're goin' to put that there iniquitous village off the map, but we want to proceed lawful and strategic."—Washington Star.

MISCELLANEOUS

I LOVE YOU CALIFORNIA.

By Frank R. Buckalew.

When the chaparral's in blossom purest white
And the lupines vivid blue the eye delights,
When the crystal water all the rivers flow
And mountains crested white, are crowned with snow,

When the meadow lark his melody sings so clear,
How I love you California: spring is here!

When the summer's heat turns the valley brown
'Tis the Maker's plan. I dare not frown.
Then the nuts and fruit and grain of this fair land
Are ripened;—Great gifts of His lavish hand.
When the glories of the summer sunsets die,
My heart bursts with love for California.

Fall comes, from hills and fields and everywhere
We gather in the grape, the apple and the pear.
Our world is flooded with a mellow glow,
Making our hearts with gratitude o'erflow,
To the Maker of these perfect gifts to man
And I sing once more my love: of California.

Then winter comes with chill in air
Jack Frost adorns our trees in colors rare
Pumpkins glow in gold of noonday sun
The holidays are here.
So the hour glass of the season's run.
Again my song is sung: my love for California.

INFORMATION WANTED.

In order to settle a claim pending before the United States Veterans' Bureau, the Director, General Frank T. Hines, makes request that special efforts be made to locate the veteran, Sol Schonberger, who disappeared from Hospital No. 42, Perry Point, Md., January 17, 1924.

His personal description follows and it should be noted that he also uses the surname Petruchio or Petrucio: Present age, 25 years; eyes, hazel brown; hair, very dark; height, 5 feet, 4 inches; born, Austria; occupation, butcher; enlisted September, 1917; discharged April, 1919; home address, Third Ave., Homestead, Pa.; large scar on neck and a few scars on left arm. Admitted to Hospital No. 42, October 3, 1923.

Any information concerning him should be communicated to Mrs. Inez M. Pugh, in charge press contact, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Andrew J. Bromley.

General Frank T. Hines, Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, requests that we locate Andrew J. Bromley, C-295 136, who recently disappeared from Almont, Mich. The manner of his disappearance indicates that his mind is unbalanced.

He served as a private in Co. G, 16th Infantry, and was discharged from service Sept. 10, 1919, at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He enlisted May 26, 1919, at Camp Custer, Mich. He is a man of medium height, 29 years of age and weighs 158 lbs.

Any information concerning him should be communicated to his Regional Manager, District No. 8, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, 318 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., and to Mrs. Inez M. Pugh, in charge press contact, Washington, D. C.

"The faithful, efficient, specialized employees of our postal department are responsible for the success and efficiency of our postal system. The only way to maintain this efficiency is by increasing their pay commensurate with the increased cost of living. The only way to have satisfied and efficient employees in any business is for them to realize that they are being treated fairly and paid reasonable and living wages for their services."—Representative Almon of Alabama, in speaking on wages of postal employees.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

As reported at the regular meeting of the union Sunday, a gain of one member was made in the union's roll during the month, 1411 being enrolled. Marcus M. Droubay, Louis F. Raymond, August J. Vonderheide and Henry B. Jones, the latter two apprentice members, filed applications for journeyman membership and their applications were referred to the membership committee. The membership committee reported favorably on the applications of Frank Y. Haydock, apprentice member, and Sam Jackson, and they were accepted and obligated by the union. Fritzie M. Buchanan, J. L. Demartini and R. H. Gustus, apprentices, were also obligated. The union ordered one copy of an autobiography of the late Samuel Gompers, at a cost of \$10. A donation of \$10 was made to the United Leather Workers' International Union to help defray expenses of an appeal before the United States Supreme Court, which is of benefit to all trade unions. J. M. Murray, representing the International Bureau of Apprentices, was present and delivered an address, discussing the aims and objects of the Typographical Union in relation to the apprentices.

The union has been called upon during the past week to record the passing of Walter J. McIntosh, one of its members, which occurred at the family home in Berkeley, on Friday, March 13, 1925. Mr. McIntosh was a native of Brooklyn, 48 years of age, and has been a resident of the bay district for many years. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Louise McIntosh, and three sons. The cause of death was tuberculosis. The funeral was held Monday, March 16, 1925, from Berg's Funeral Parlors, in Berkeley, and was under the auspices of the I. O. O. F., followed by interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery, San Mateo County. Mr. McIntosh, up until a very few weeks ago, had been employed in commercial shops on this side of the bay, and the disease which claimed him developed very fast in the last few weeks of his life. His widow and family have the sympathy of their many friends in their hour of bereavement.

At the meeting of the union Sunday the arbitration board reported they had received a compromise offer from the Franklin Printing Trades Association, which carried with it a continuance of the present rate of pay and working conditions as handed down by Judge Devlin last August. The compromise was in lieu of the Franklin's recent proposal calling for a decrease and the union's counter proposal of an increase, and carried an expiration date of April 1, 1926. The union accepted the proposal, and instructed the officers to suggest that if agreeable to the Franklin to extend the expiration date to September 1, 1926. Thus the wage for commercial printers in San Francisco will remain at \$51 and \$54.50, day and night, respectively, with the overtime rate at time and one-half for the first three hours and double time for time in excess of three hours and on Sundays and holidays. The union's proposal to extend the agreement until September 1, 1926, has been submitted to the employers, but will notify us within a few days of their action thereon.

Under the new ruling as handed down by the International executive council, the rates of collection are somewhat changed. The minimum monthly I. T. U. dues to be paid by those unemployed or incapacitated will be \$2.10; the total dues of those outside the trade will be a flat monthly rate of \$3.05, and the total flat monthly rate for proprietor members will be \$5. This information is published for the benefit of those who may come under one or the other classifications.

At the weekly meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night, George S. Hollis, for three years president of that body, was presented with a large and handsome traveling bag, fitted with a

complete set of gentlemen's toilet accessories, and a beautiful gold fountain pen, both of which were suitably engraved. The presentation was made in recognition of his faithful and conscientious services to that body. The gifts were greatly appreciated by Mr. Hollis, who made a short address thanking the council, in answer to the speech of presentation which was made by President Stanton.

J. C. Mills, who made application for admittance to the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs a few weeks ago, left the first of this week to enter the sanitarium, where he hopes, along with his hosts of friends, that he will be completely cured of the white plague, which is in its early stages.

Ray Edwards, who is domiciled in the sanitarium of the Home at Colorado Springs, writing to President Stauffer, says, in part: "... We have had a real mild winter. March, as you know, has a reputation for wind and snow, but no such signs have yet appeared. A little snow hugs Pike's Peak, while the balance of the country seems to be getting ready for an early spring. Mr. Ross Heller visited us. Mr. Daley, together with Mr. Steve O'Donnell, took Mr. Heller in hand and showed him the place from cellar to attic. ... The Elks are putting on a show for us tonight. The library will take care of 300, and we expect a record crowd. The Sunday picture show still draws well, and I understand that the new contract calls for a better class of pictures than we have been getting. Jackie Coogan in "Little Robinson Crusoe" was shown last Sunday, and I received quite a treat when they flashed sections of old San Francisco. ... Regards to my friends."

It just seems impossible for Tom Black to stay out of the hospital. All will remember the long siege he underwent last summer following his injury trying to board a street car. And now he gets in the way of a flivver. Last Saturday night, as he was crossing O'Farrell street at Mason, he was struck by a hit-and-run driver and knocked down and severely bruised. Fortunately, he was not seriously injured and was able to resume his journey home without assistance. The same car hit two other pedestrians at the same time. Tom vows that he will purchase an airplane as soon as they build landing fields on the Examiner and the Allied Club buildings, in order to keep off the streets.

Oscar De Leuw, known to printers everywhere, arrived in San Francisco Wednesday, direct from New York, in a fixed and determined frame of mind to make this city his home forever afterward.

A little raid on the stock exchange netted enough to put F. H. Hubbell, skipper of the Board of Fire Underwriters' print shop, in possession of a special B Dodge coupe, with sufficient left over to pay for the insurance. These raids have developed into a habit with the genial Frank apparently, as recently he dipped into the financial pool and lured away enough to purchase an orchard in Santa Clara Valley.

Linolift, an automatic assembler lift, simplified recently, patented by its inventor, C. E. Simkins, is now ready to be marketed. Mr. Simkins, operator at the Fire Underwriters' shop, has established a machine shop and experimental laboratory at Oak and Divisadero streets and is in position to manufacture all parts necessary for his invention.

Most of the members of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will remember smiling Miss Mae Canavan, who for several years was assistant

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

Do You Know Where Your Savings Account Would Go

if you were to be suddenly taken from this world? You know if it is a Trust Fund Savings Account at the Humboldt Bank. Our booklet—Protection That Endures Beyond Life—may be had on request.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, California



7 BUILDINGS—22 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE

LOWEST PRICES

LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

HOME FURNISHINGS

PAY AS YOU EARN

The A. COHEN FURNITURE COMPANY

2045 Mission St. Bet. 16th and 17th

EVERYTHING

FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.



**HEADLIGHT
OVERALLS**
UNION MADE

"Guaranteed to Outwear two Ordinary Pair"

We carry a complete run of
all size of this well-known
and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

to Secretary-Treasurer Albert Springer, Sr. "Miss Mae" has really been "Mrs." J. F. O'Neill for several years, but the information was kept from the younger members in an endeavor to have them call more often to pay their dues. The sunshine smile of Mrs. Mae and her husband has been made even brighter by the advent into their home of little Evelyn Ann and the U. P. M. A. S. members hope that the smile will grow into a couple of laughs. All the family, including papa, are doing nicely, thank you.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Quick thinker and ready talker that he is, Ira Stuck was almost at a loss for words on the occasion of the presentation of a silver percolator as a wedding gift by the chapel at Tuesday's meeting of that body. Chairman Harry Johnston, who officiated, proved he was in his sunniest mood by striking a gentle vein of persiflage. Toward the end of his remarks Mr. Johnston verged to a more serious note, indicated that the chapel honored itself by honoring Mr. Stuck and adverted to that gentleman's benevolent promptness over a period of years in numerous cases of sickness of fellow workers. These benevolences, continued Mr. Johnston, argue fraternal spirit and in turn resulted in the good will to which he gave expression as spokesman for the chapel.

"Say," the speed cop was a bit irritated, "do you think you're a Ralph De Palma? This ain't no speedway, so come along and see the judge." Dom Demartini, trying out his overhauled \$35 Ford, was escorted to hizzoner's presence, accused of traveling a 42-mile clip. "Your honor," protested the Bulletin apprentice, "if this cop can make my bus go that fast, I'll give it to him." "Don't do that," replied hizzoner, "give me \$5 and keep your—er—" doubling Oing Dom's 1915 model with unabashed curiosity—"automobile."

A touch of the flu forced William ("Bill") Davy, third shift skipper, to put on a sub for several nights. As Mrs. Davy was wrestling with an aggravated case of poison oak, the family physician had two patients.

Monday last Night Foreman Mumby changed starting time from 7 to 6 p. m. of Messrs. Zoph, Hail, Hendricks and Mette, the usual procedure as the baseball season approaches.

Bowling has knocked some of the night crew for a row of ten pins, those falling hardest being Larry Hendricks, Art Mette, Cliff Mumby, Ray Carpenter and Herb Hail. Every night they're at it, claiming it's healthy. Since the initial game, though, Mumby gives nobody a handicap. An ex-professional, all agreed he should, to make the

game interesting, and he finally allowed each a 30-point handicap. Such magnanimity aroused their chivalry; they did their utmost—to skin him. Only for one bird getting softening of the heart and slipping him a jitney, Cliff would have hoofed it home.

The slimly elegant gent lolling lazily on the luxurious upholstery of a large, imposing Chevy is Paul Bauer on his way to the course for an afternoon of golf—Scotch not African. It's his idea of a perfect day.

Irish confetti and how to throw it. On St. Patrick's Day Charley Gallagher was quizzed as to his antecedents and ancestors, perhaps to see if he had a right to wear a shamrock. "Whadda mean, ancestors?" demanded Charley. "I mean, who do the Gallaghers spring from?" elucidated his interviewer. "The Gallaghers don't spring from anybody—they spring at them," sez Mr. Gallagher with great promptness.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—H. J. Benz.

On Thursday of last week the representatives of the different mechanical departments of the Chronicle, headed by A. A. Wells, foreman of the composing room, presented the memorial compiled for the employees of the Chronicle as a token of respect for the memory of the late M. H. de Young to his survivors, Mr. George T. Cameron, publisher of the Chronicle, and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Nion Tucker and W. H. B. Fowler, general manager. Two daughters Mrs. Theriot and Mrs. Tobin, who are in France, were unable to be present. Mr. Wells introduced the signers of the memorial, after which Mr. Mackey presented the document. Mr. Cameron thanked the employees for their kindness, and spoke of how highly Mr. de Young had prized documents presented to him, and that they, in turn, would prize the memorial as a gentle reminder of his memory.

L. E. "Pop" Fish was the recipient of a pleasant surprise the past week when he was presented with a check for \$250 by the Chronicle management in recognition of his long service with the publication, which dates back to 1882.

J. W. "Jack" Caldwell, machinist, agrees that a man's ambitions should be encouraged, but that it is a different matter when one is in such a "sweat" to reach the dead line that he disregards all else. Being called to remove a wrong font mat the other evening, Jack was the victim of one such, who pulled the lever, causing the elevator arm to catch and painfully cut and bruise Jack's right hand.

E. H. "Ike" Nesbit is back directing the operation of the head-letter machine after an absence of

nearly two months, which was passed at Tijuana, with the exception of the last week, which was spent in a Los Angeles hospital. Ike said everything was fine, except the water, which caused his retreat.

G. B. Hirst, machinist, is recovering from the severe "shock" and trying times of the past few days, the result of Mrs. Hirst presenting George with an eight and one-half pound baby boy, Dan Lee. And as George says: "It's the slickest kid in town."

F. J. Stanfield returned the first part of the week from his potato ranch near Fortuna. Sammy says the prospects of reaching his pet ambitions to become a potato kind are looking very bright.

W. L. Mackey, "enterprising" chairman of the Chronicle chapel, was indisposed the best part of the week, due, as rumor has it, to slow recovery from the daze of having been offered the mayorship of the municipality of Burlingame, where he now resides.

H. Coxon and spring fever had a hard tussle the past week, with the latter the victor, so Henry piled his family in his trusty Ford and started for the mountains and a likely place to pitch a tent for a few days of "rest."

LEE OVERALLS AND LEE UNION-ALLS

(UNION MADE)

The finest work garments that brains and money can put together for real service.

For sale in San Francisco at

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

5th and Market

JOHNSON'S
2554 Mission

For sale in Oakland at

Money-Back Smith
COR. WASHINGTON 612TH STREET.

12th and Washington

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BANK

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box
or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages,
and Trunks in this Bank while on your
vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

Sacramento Fresno Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE
**UNION
LABEL**

On every one of these items

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of March 13, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Draftsmen's Union No. 11, John Coughlan. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From United States Senator Johnson, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication relative to the re-classification bill.

Referred to Secretary—From the Central Labor Council of Coos Bay and vicinity regarding unemployment and advising men to stay away from there.

Request Complied With—From Mrs. S. M. Richardson, requesting permission to address the Council on the objects and purposes of the White Cross Crusade.

Report of the Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of the Janitors' Union, regarding several small theatres for not employing members of their union, your committee decided to lay the matter over for another week and instructed the secretary to send out a second notice. Recommended the proposed increase for watchmen employed by the city, subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters—Foster & Kleiser organizing Poster Hangers' Union.

Report of Label Section—Requested the co-operation of all unions to assist in the work of the section.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended that the Draftsmen's Union request for affiliation with this Council be received and its delegate seated. Report concurred in.

Report of Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Financial report of the Trades Union Promotional League was received and filed.

Report of Legislative Agent—Delegate O'Connell submitted a progressive report on all labor bills now pending before the legislature. The question of the oleomargarine bill was discussed, and it was moved that the subject matter be referred to the legislative agent with instructions to use his own judgment, but to favor legislation to provide pure food; motion carried.

President Stanton called retiring President Hollis to the platform and in behalf of the Council presented him with a handsome traveling bag and a gold fountain pen for his services and untiring efforts in behalf of the Council during his incumbency as president of the Council. Delegate Hollis in accepting responded and expressed thanks to all the delegates for the many favors extended to him.

New Business—Moved that Delegate Riley (Office Employees) be authorized to represent the Council in the matter now pending before the Board of Supervisors regarding safety in public buildings and theatres; motion carried.

Moved that the Executive Committee appoint a Labor Day committee and extend an invitation to Building Trades Council to participate; motion carried.

Receipts—\$317.66. **Expenses**—\$335.25.

Council adjourned at 10:10 P. M.

Fraternal submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

When the "open shoppers" lay siege to a shop or craft, their plan of campaign is to reduce the members thereof to starvation and later enslave them. The only permanent line of supply for the besieged is union label protection.

BY THE WAY.

Strange how little the nation is moved by the fate of 51 coal miners lost in an explosion at Sullivan, Ind., in view of the way in which it was stirred by the tragic fate of Floyd Collins, Kentucky cave victim. Horrible as was the death of Collins, it did not compare in cumulative horror with the death of the 51 miners, who leave behind them grief-stricken mothers and children, wondering bitterly who is to pay the rent and provide food and clothing, now that the breadwinners are gone. The nation hung breathless on the fate of Collins for weeks, while the newspapers devoted uncounted columns of space of his predicament and the vain attempts to rescue him. It is true that his fate was long unknown and the element of suspense in the case was prolonged until the very last, but it is a commentary on human nature that his strange imprisonment should have stirred so much interest and sympathy, while the fate of the Indiana coal miners should have been regarded so much as a matter of course by the newspapers and the public at large. Evidently the nation has come to think of horrible disasters as almost inevitable in coal mining. Of course, this is not so. Coal mine disaster can be largely prevented. Once the conscience of the nation is aroused to demand an end to mine slaughter, miners will be safeguarded, despite all efforts of greedy mine owners to obstruct safety work. The arousing of the national conscience, to the end that miners shall no longer be sacrificed on the altar of profits, is a task worthy of the best efforts of organized labor and humanitarian forces in general. As long as the national conscience permits mine slaughter to continue, the United States can hardly be called a truly civilized nation.

The principle of annual holidays with pay for office workers and other "intellectual" workers has long been recognized, but it is only recently that the view that industrial workers are also entitled to holidays with pay has been making progress. Of recent years and especially since the war, annual holidays with pay for all classes of workers have become increasingly general. The tendency towards their adoption is shown chiefly by legislation and collective agreements. An article on this subject appearing in the current number of the International Labor Review gives a survey of legislation on the subject. At the present time holidays with pay for all classes of wage earners are compulsory by law (enacted since the war in each case) in Austria, Finland, Latvia, Poland, and Soviet Russia. Holidays, generally with pay, are also made compulsory for certain classes of workers in private employment by legislation in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Spain, and Switzerland. Some of these laws were passed before 1918, but most of them since that date.

Before western influence penetrated China, the great social questions which nowadays distract the industrial countries of Europe and America were unknown. It was only when large ports began to be opened to foreign trade that the modern economic system was introduced in China. Concurrently with this change, a whole series of complicated problems unknown before began to arise and to become urgent. Questions such as the cost of living, wage rates, hours of work and hygienic conditions, also, the idea of the association of the workers and of trade unionism came up, and strikes began to take place. The trade unions found a form of organization already to hand in the old corporations and clubs. The first trade unions appeared on the southern coast. Thence the movement spread to the interior along the great trunk lines. At Shanghai 47 trade unions were created in 1922, and out of a total of about 120,000 Chinese workers engaged in industry in the district, about 80,000 are members of trade unions. But the greatest progress has been made

in the south, in the province of Kwangtung. There are 200 trade unions at Hong-kong and 300 at Canton, and some of them are very powerful. At the present moment the trade union movement is tending to overstep the bounds of the districts and to constitute itself as a national organization for the whole of China.

JULIUS S. GODEAU
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PRIVATE EXCHANGES MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES



It's the Balance in the Blend that's made
CLOWN CIGARETTES
The Smoke of Millions
UNION MADE
W. J. Astor
Axton-Fisher Tob. Co., Inc.
M'f'rs, Louisville, Ky.

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL
You are welcome here
any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.
"Use Our Night Service"
Head Office Branch
Market at Mason Mission at 23rd

Winter Garden
SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS
Family Dance Pavilion
SELECT SOCIAL DANCE
EVERY NIGHT
LADIES 25c GENTS 50c
EXCEPT SATURDAY: SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS

WALTER N. BRUNT
PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS
Specialty Printing
Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards
Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand
111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

VENEREAL DISEASES.

By the United States Public Health Service.

II. The Cost in Money.

"Stand and deliver" has been the command of robbers and highwaymen since the days of Robin Hood and his daring band. There are thieves, however, who dare not come out into the open, but who steal the property of others through trickery, misrepresentation and fraud. In this class belong the two age-old diseases of syphilis and gonorrhea. Under the protection afforded by indulgent society, by ignorance and by suppression of the facts through false prudery, venereal diseases have been robbing men, women and children of health and wealth from the days of earliest history down to the present time. Right now, they are holding up the people of this nation and saying, in effect, "Stand and deliver!"

Just how much do venereal diseases cost the country and the individual? It is, of course, impossible to give an exact answer or even an accurate estimate, but the bill is known to be enormous. In the six years from 1919 to 1924, inclusive, it is estimated that venereal diseases have caused an economic loss to the United States of \$2,800,000,000; and this total completely ignores many of the losses caused by syphilis and gonorrhea. This represents a drain of \$25 upon every man, woman and child in the country—a drain that is felt by the healthy and the unhealthy, by the rich as well as by the poor.

Let us see how this total is arrived at. It has been estimated that venereal diseases cost the country approximately \$300,000,000 a year in decreased efficiency of the general population, \$51,000,000 for the care of insane syphilitics, \$97,500,000 in economic losses on the insane (represented by lost earning capacity), \$3,000,000 for the care of persons blind from gonorrhea, and \$10,000,000 for the treatment of venereally diseased men and women. Here is a yearly charge of \$461,500,000 and a six-year waste of \$2,769,000,000. When the money spent by the state and national governments in venereal disease control during that period of time is added, the cost of venereal disease is increased by some \$11,000,000, making a grand total of \$2,800,000,000.

Large as this sum is, it fails to include many losses which may be charged to syphilis and gonorrhea and which, in some cases, are not borne by the state but only by individuals. It does not include the cost of venereal disease control work in the army and navy (which was between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in 1919), nor the money spent by counties, cities and towns, nor the cost of hundreds of operations on married women made necessary by innocent gonorrheal infection. Neither does it include funeral expenses. It omits charges for a certain amount of crime and delinquency, with a consequent share in the operating expenses of the courts, jails and reformatories, which venereal disease may cause. Where all these things are taken into account the combined cost of venereal disease to the state and to the individual is greatly increased. At the Australasian Medical Congress in 1923, it was said that venereal diseases caused Australia an economic waste of \$240,000,000 a year, a sum amounting to \$50 for every person in the country. That loss is annual! Furthermore, it is unnecessary!

Here are some miscellaneous facts. Using army figures as a basis, it has been estimated that the 10,000,000 men employed in the manufacturing industry in the United States lose 6,893,000 working days a year because of venereal disease. In like proportion, the same is true of any other class of men. In the cases of 1,750 employees with a syphilitic history, treated by a certain company physician for injuries, syphilis caused delayed wound repair in 575 cases and delayed union of fracture in 572. There is another report of 35 syphilitic employees who lost 13,946 working days. To these men, \$25,415 was paid in compensation,

while \$25,926 was spent for medical relief. Although syphilis was not the original cause of the injuries, by prolonging the healing time it was responsible for a large part of the economic waste represented by the total sum of \$50,711.

It has been established that paresis and other forms of mental disorders brought on by syphilis have been responsible for many accidents in the commercial and industrial world. The case is told of a taxicab driver who had figured in many collisions, sometimes injuring his victims very severely. On examination the man was found to have a syphilitic history and to be suffering from general paralysis of the insane. In one group of commercial enterprises, the physicians' committee on prevention and control of occupational diseases and hazards reported that "sufficient data has been secured to show that it (syphilis) is present and that in many instances it has appeared as a direct or contributing cause in derelictions of duty with results that have been disastrous to life and property."

Partly because of this drain upon the resources of the country—a burden that falls upon the shoulders of all alike—the United States Public Health Service is conducting a campaign of education against venereal diseases. Through the Division of Venereal Diseases the Public Health Service is striving to spread the truths that syphilis and gonorrhea are unnecessary afflictions which may be both prevented and cured.

The money cost of venereal diseases is staggering, but it is not the only cost. Every year syphilis and gonorrhea waste the nations' and the individual's health, often taking life itself.

ELECTRIC POWER TO AFFECT NATION.

The use of giant electrical power, which is now being developed, will bring as great a revolution in industry, agriculture, and housework as did steam power, according to the department of social action, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

In its weekly bulletin these churchmen declare that the public should share in the control of electrical power in industry and that "those at work in the generation and transmission of electrical power should share in the control of the wages and salaries they get, in the conditions of their work, in the methods that are to be followed, and in the rewards of their efficiency."

A warning is raised against applying the old individualism that was rampant during the industrial revolution caused by steam power.

"If the rule of the steam revolution is followed, if electricity is to be owned and controlled on the

principle that a relatively few individuals must necessarily be the owners of electrical power, and that somehow it will be best for everyone if these owners are allowed to make money, or nearly as much, as they can, then the body of the people as consumers, the employees in industry, the farmers, small business men and our whole political, intellectual and social life will be the worse off," it is stated.

The purchaser of union-made goods is the real employer of the workers.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

SHOES



SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia**FELLOW UNIONISTS**

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

IT PAYS TO BUY

BENDER'S SHOES

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

2412 Mission Street Near Twentieth
Martha Washington Shoes Buster Brown Shoes

41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all principal cities in California

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

Sutter 6654

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

(LATELY THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY)

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

COMMERCIAL

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1924

Assets.....	\$96,917,170.69
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	461,746.52

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 $\frac{1}{4}$) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



W. L. Douglas Shoes for Men

For Smart Easter Wear

\$5 and up to \$9

W. L. Douglas—Men's Shoes

in Oxford and High Lace styles, combine smartness, distinction and comfort. For Easter and months to come, a Douglas Shoe will adequately answer all your footwear requirements, at a substantial saving.

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22ND
SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: George J. Grady of the trainmen, J. J. Creedon of the riggers and stevedores, Matthew C. Cunningham of the marine engineers.

John Coughlan was seated as a delegate from the newly-organized Draftsmen's Union at the last meeting of the Labor Council. A vigorous rehabilitation campaign is to be put on by this organization in the near future.

A communication has been received here from the Coos Bay Central Labor Council advising those in search of employment to stay away from that place because there are an unusual number of unemployed already located in that vicinity. No attention should be paid to advertisements published for the purpose of flooding that section with men in search of work.

Mrs. S. M. Richardson will address the next meeting of the Labor Council on the narcotic evil and the work that is being done by the White Cross to stamp it out in this country.

President Stanton last Friday night called George S. Hollis, retiring president, to the platform and presented him with a handsome traveling bag and a gold fountain pen as tokens of appreciation of the delegates to the Council for the valuable service rendered the organization during the three years Hollis served as president. In

his response Hollis assured the delegates that his retirement from the office would not lessen his activity in the interest of the movement.

The Bill Posters' Union delegates report that efforts are being made to launch a duel organization in that field under the name of Poster Hangers' Union, and they call upon all trade unionists to give no recognition to such an organization.

Delegate Thomas Riley of the Office Employees' Union was authorized by the Labor Council last Friday night to represent it before the Board of Supervisors in relation to the attempt that is being made to repeal certain safety regulations concerning theaters and public buildings. It has been reported that the theaters want to be permitted to allow spectators for whom they have no seats to stand in certain parts of their houses. Present laws do not permit such practices, though it is alleged these laws are frequently violated.

President Stanton was directed by the Labor Council last Friday night to appoint a Labor Day committee to begin arrangement for the celebration of the holiday this year. It is believed that arrangements will be made to co-operate with the Native Sons and other organizations that are handling the matter of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of California's admission to the Union this year. The committee probably will be named by President Stanton tonight.

PRAISE "PAGEANT OF YOUTH."

State-wide comment has been awakened by the forthcoming "Pageant of Youth," to be presented on an impressive scale at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium, April 1 to 5, inclusive. Notable Californians to whom the book has been sent for review and criticism, have accorded the author, Rev. Daniel A. Lord, S. J., high praise for the lofty educational ideal expressed in the theme.

Will C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a letter to Rev. R. A. Gleeson, S. J., general director of the pageant, says: "I have reviewed the 'Pageant of Youth' with interest and appreciation. I shall make every effort to see it."

"The 'Pageant of Youth,' because of the fine lesson it teaches and the beautiful and forceful manner in which these lessons are presented on the stage, is worthy of the attention and support of the public of San Francisco and neighboring cities," wrote Joseph Marr Gwinn, San Francisco superintendent of schools.

Expressions received from judges, ministers, club women and other prominent Californians follow:

Mrs. D. E. F. Easton, president City and County Federation of Women's Clubs: "I am thoroughly in accord with all movements tending toward the creating of an interest in the minds of seniors as well as juniors for the youth of the world. The 'Pageant of Youth' seems to answer this ideal."

Superior Judge Frank J. Murasky: "It is inspiring, and conveys a lesson that is salutary and, in these days, very urgent."

Archbishop Edward J. Hanna: "At no time in our history was the need more pressing for bringing home to the heart and the conscience of all, the importance of the proper education, formation and safeguarding of our youth."

Rt. Rev. P. F. Keane, Bishop of Sacramento: "The message it bears is so inspiring that it cannot fail to leave a lasting impression for good upon those privileged to witness it."

Rev. James L. Gordon, First Congregational Church, San Francisco: "With the wealth of scenic effects indicated, the play should make a truly soul-stirring impression."

"A moment's reflection will disclose that few men are always 'regular' or never independent, and in that fact rests the safety and security of our constitutional government and of the republic."—Representative Frear of Wisconsin in speaking on "Party Regularity."

"I do not believe in high postal rates. I believe that more can be accomplished for the country, generally speaking, by giving the people low rates of postage on all classes of matter—on parcel post, on newspapers, magazines, periodicals, even on first-class matter, developing, as it does, the business of the country. I believe we could well afford to meet deficits in the Postoffice Department through other forms of taxation, because of the great encouragement, the great contribution to business development, made possible through reasonable postal charges."—Senator Edge of New Jersey, in speaking on postal rates and employees' salaries.

BOXING
Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT



HERMAN THE TAILOR
1104 MARKET